
ACCEDENCE
Commenc't
GRAMMAR,

Supply'd with sufficient
RULES,

For the use of such (Younger
or Elder) as are desirous, with-
out more trouble than
needs to attain the

LATIN TONGUE;

The Elder sort especially, with
little Teaching, and their
own Industry.

By JOHN MILTON.

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T O T H E R E A D E R

I *T*hath been long a general complaint, not without cause, in the bringing up of Youth, and still is, that the tenth part of mans life, ordinarily extended, is taken up in learning, and that very scarcely, the Latin Tongue. Which tardy proficiencie may be attributed to several causes; In particular, the making two labours of one, by learning first the Accedence, then the Grammar in Latin, ere the Language of those Rules be understood. The only remedy of this, was to joyn both Books into one, and in the English Tongue; whereby the long way is much abbreviated, and the labour of understanding much more easie: A work suppos'd not to have been done formerly, or if done, not without such difference here in brevity and alteration, as may be found of moment. That of Grammar, touching Letters and Syllables, is omitted, as learnt before, and little different from the English

To the Reader.

Spelling-book; especially, since few will be perswaded to pronounce Latin otherwise then thir own English. What will not come under Rule, by reason of too much variety in Declension, Gender, or Construction, is also here omitted, least the course and clearness of method be clog'd with Catalogues instead of Rules, or too much interruption between Rule and Rule: Which Linaker setting down the various Idiomēs of many verbs, was forc't to do by Alphabet; and therefore, though very learned, not thought fit to be read in Schools. But in such words, a Dictionary stor'd with good Authorities will be found the readiest guide. Of figurate Construction what is usefull is digested into several Rules of Syntaxis: and Prosodie, after this Grammar well learnt, will not need to be English't for him who bath a mind to read it. Account might be now given what addition or alteration from other Grammars hath been here made, and for what reason. But he who would be short in teaching, must not be long in Prefacing: The Book it self follows, and will declare sufficiently to them who can discern.

J. M.



ACCEDENCE

Commenc't

GRAMMAR.



Latin Grammar is the Art of right understanding, speaking, or writing Latine, observed from them who have spoken or written it best.

Grammar hath two Parts : Right-wording, usually call'd *Etymologie*, and right-joyning of words, or *Syntaxis*.

Etymologie, or Right-wording, teacheth what belongs to every single word or part of Speech.

A 3

Of

Of Latin S P E E C H

are Eight General Parts :

Noun	{	De- clin'd.	{	Adverb	{	Unde- clin'd.
Pronoun				Conjunction		
Verb				Preposition		
Participle				Interjection		

D Declin'd are those Words which have divers endings; as *Homo* a man, *hominis* of a man; *Amo* I love, *amas* thou lovest. Undeclin'd are those words which have but one ending, as *bene* well, *cum* when, *tum* then.

Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles, are declin'd with Gender, Number, and Case; Verbs, as hereafter in the Verb.

Of Genders.

Genders are three, the Masculin, Feminin, and Neuter. The Masculin may be declin'd with this Article *Hic*, as *hic Vir* a Man; The Feminin with this Article *Hæc*, as *hæc Mulier* a Woman; The Neuter with this Article *Hoc*, as *hoc Saxum* a Stone.

Of the Masculin are generally all Nounes belonging to the Male kind, as also the Names of Rivers, Months, and Winds.

Of the Feminin, all Nounes belonging to the Female kind, as also the names of Countries, Cities, Trees, some few of the two latter excepted: Of Cities, as *Agragus* and *Sulmo*, Masculin; *Argos*, *Tibur*, *Præneste*, and such as end in *um*, Neuter;

Neuter; *Arbor* both. Of **Trees**, *Oleaster* and *Spinus*, Masculin; but *Oleaster* is read also Feminin, *Cic.*

Arerr. 4. *Acer*, *filer*, *uber*, *thru*, *robur*, Neuter.

And of the Neuter are all Nouns, not being proper Names, ending in *um*, and many others.

Some Nouns are of two Genders, as *hic* or *haec* dies a Day; and all such as may be spoken both of Male and Female, as *hic* or *haec* *Patens* a Father or Mother; some be of three, as *hic haec* and *hoc* *Felix* Happy.

Of Numbers.

Words Declin'd have two Numbers, the Singular, and the Plural. The Singular speaketh but of one, as *Lapis* a Stone. The Plural of more then one, as *Lapides* Stones; yet sometimes but of one, as *Athenae* the City *Athens*, *Litterae* an Epistle, *aedes aedium* a House.

Note that some Nouns have no Singular, and some no Plural, as the nature of thir signification requires. Some are of one Gender in the Singular; of another, or of two Genders in the Plural, as reading will best teach.

Of Cases.

Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles are declin'd with six Endings, which are called Cases, both in the Singular and Plural Number. The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

The Nominative is the first Case, and properly nameth the thing, as *Liber* a Book.

The Genitive is English'd with this Sign of, *Libri* of a Book.

The Dative with this Sign to, or for, as *Libro* to or for a Book.

Of Nouns.

The *Accusative* hath no sign.

The *Vocative* calleth or speaketh to, as *O Liber* *O Book*, and is commonly like the *Nominative*.

But in the *Neuter Gender* the *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative*, are like in both *Numbers*, and in the *Plural* end alwayes in *a*.

The *Ablative* is Enlighth with these Signs, *in*, *with*, *of*, *for*, *from*, *by*, and such like, as *de Libro* of or from the Book, *pro Libro* for the Book And the *Ablative Plural* is alwayes like the *Dative*.

Note, that some *Nouns* have but one ending throughout all *Cases*, as *Frugi*, *nequam*, *nihil*; and all words of number from three to a hundred, as *quatuor* four, *quinque* five, &c.

Some have but one, some two, some three *Cases* only, in the *Singular* or *Plural*, as use will best teach.

Of a Noun.

A Noun is the Name of a thing, as *Manus* a Hand, *Domus* a House, *Bonus* Good, *Pulcher* Fair.

Nounes be *Substantives* or *Adjectives*.

A *Noun Substantive* is understood by it self, as *homo* a man, *domus* a house.

An *Adjective*, to be well understood, requireth a *Substantive* to be joyn'd with it, as *bonus* good, *parvus* little, which cannot be well understood unless something good or little be either nam'd, as *bonus vir* a good man, *parvus puer* a little boy; or by use understood, as *honestum* an honest thing, *boni* good men.

The

The Declining of Substantives.

NOunes Substantive have five Declensions or forms of ending thir Cases, chiefly distinguished by the different ending of thir Genitive Singular.

The first Declension.

THe first is when the Genitive and Dative singular end in *a*, &c. as in the Example following.

Singular.		Plural.
Nom. Voc. Abl. <i>musæ</i>		Nom. Voc. <i>musæ</i>
Gen. Dat. <i>musæ</i>		Gen. <i>musarum</i>
Acc. <i>musam</i>		Dat. Abl. <i>musis</i>
		Acc. <i>Musas</i>

This one word *familia* joyn'd with *pater*, *mater*, *filius*, or *filia*, endeth the Genitive in *as*; as *paterfamilias*, but sometimes *familia*: *Dea*, *mula*, *equa*, *liberta*, make the Dative and Ab'ative plural in *abus*; *filia* and *nata* in *is* or *abus*.

The first Declension endeth alwayes in *a*, unless in some words deriv'd of the Greek: and is always of the Feminin Gender, except in names attributed to men, according to the general Rule, or to Stars, as *Cometa*, *Planeta*.

Nounes, and especially proper Names derived of the Greek, have here three endings, *as*, *es*, *e*, and are declin'd in some of thir Cases after the Greek form. *Aneas*, acc. *Anean*, voc. *Aneæ*. *Anchises*, acc. *Anchisen*, voc. *Anchise* or *Anchisa*, abl. *Anchise*. *Penelope*, *Penelopes*, *Penelope*, *Penelopen*, voc. abl. *Penelope*. Sometimes following the Latin, as *Marsya*, *Philodeta*, for *as* and *es*; *Philodetam*, *Eriphyllam*, for *an* and *en*. Cic.

The second Declension.

THe second is when the Genitive Singular endeth in *i*, the Dative in *o*, &c.

Sing.		Plur.
Nom. Voc. <i>Liber</i>		Nom. Voc. <i>Libri</i>
Gen. <i>libri</i>		Gen. <i>librorum</i>
Dat. Abl. <i>libro</i>		Dat. Abl. <i>libris</i>
Acc. <i>librum</i>		Acc. <i>libros</i>

Note that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *e*, as *Dominus* \hat{o} *Domine*, except *Deus* \hat{o} *Deus*. And these following, *Agmus*, *lucrus*, *vulgus*, *populus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*, & or *us*.

When the Nominative endeth in *ius*, if it be the proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in *i*, as *Georgius* \hat{o} *Georgi*; hereto add *filius* \hat{o} *filii*, and *genius* \hat{o} *geni*.

All Nouns of the Second Declension are of the Masculine or Neuter Gender; of the Masculine, such as end in *ir*, *or*, or *us*, except some few, *humus*, *domus*, *alvus*, and others deriv'd of the Greek, as *methodus*, *antidotus*, and the like, which are of the Feminine, and some of them sometimes also Masculine, as *atomus*, *phaselus*; to which add *fius* the name of a disease, *grossus*, *pampinus*, and *rubus*.

Those of the Neuter, except *virus*, *pelagus*, and *vulgus* (which last is sometimes Masculine) end all in *um*, and are declin'd as followeth:

Sing.		Plur.
Nom. Ac. Voc. <i>Studium</i>		Nom. Ac. Voc. <i>Studia</i>
Gen. <i>studii</i>		Gen. <i>studiorum</i>
Dat. Abl. <i>studio</i>		Dat. Abl. <i>studiis</i>

Some Nouns in this Declension are of the first Example Singular, of the second Plural, as
Per-

Of Nouns.

7

Pergamus the City *Troy*, Plur. *Hæc Pergama*; and some names of hills, as *Monsium*, *Ismarum*, *hæc Ismaria*; So also *Tartarum*, and the Lake *Avernus*; others are of both, as *sibulum*, *jocum*, *locum*, *hilois*, or *hæc loca*. Some are of the Second Example Singular, of the first Plural, as *Argos*, *Cælum*, Plur. *hi Cæli*; others of both, as *Rastrum*, *Capistrum*, *Filum*, *Frænum*; Plur. *fræni* or *fræna*. *Nundinum*, & *Epulum*, are of the first Declension Plural, *Nundinae*, *Epulae*; *Balneum* of both, *balneæ* or *balnea*.

Greek proper names have here three endings, *os*, *on*, and *us* long from a Greek Diphthong. *Hæc Delos*, *hanc Delon*. *Hoc Ilion*. The rest regular, *Hic panthus*, & *panthu*, *Virg*.

The third Declension.

The third is when the Genitive singular endeth in *is*, the Dative in *i*, the Accusative in *em* and sometimes in *im*, the Ablative in *e*, and sometimes in *i*, the Nom. Acc. Voc. Plural in *es*, the Genitive in *um* and sometimes in *ium*, &c.

Sing.		Plur.
Nom. Gen. Voc. <i>Pani</i>	}	Nom. Ac. Vo. <i>panes</i>
Dat. <i>pani</i>	}	Gen. <i>panum</i>
Acc. <i>panem</i>	}	Dat. Abl. <i>panibus</i>
Abl. <i>pane</i>	}	
Sing.		Plur.
Nom. Voc. <i>Parents</i>	}	No. Ac. Voc. <i>parentes</i>
Gen. <i>parentis</i>	}	Gen. <i>parentum</i>
Dat. <i>parenti</i>	}	Dat. Abl. <i>parentibus</i>
Acc. <i>parentem</i>	}	
Abl. <i>parente</i>	}	

This

This third Declension, with many endings, hath all Genders, best known by dividing all Nounes hereto belonging into such as either increase one syllable long or short in the Genitive, or increase not at all.

Such as increase not in the Genitive are generally Feminin, as *Nubes nubis*, *Caro carnis*.

Except such as end in *er*, as *hic venter ventris*, and these in *is* following, *natalis*, *aqualis*, *lienis*, *orbis*, *callis*, *caulis*, *collis*, *foliis*, *mensis*, *ensis*, *fustis*, *funis*, *panis*, *penis*, *crinis*, *ignis*, *callis*, *fascis*, *torris*, *piscis*, *urguis*, *vermis*, *vestis*, *postis*, *avis*, and the Compounds of *assis*, as *centussis*.

But *Canalis*, *finis*, *clunis*, *vestis*, *sentis*, *amnis*, *corbis*, *linter*, *torquis*, *anguis*, *hic* or *haec*; To these add *seproes*.

Such as end in *e* are Neuters, as *mare*, *rete*, and two Greekin *es*, as *hippomanes*, *cacecibes*.

Nounes encreasing Long.

Nounes encreasing one syllable long in the Genitive are generally Feminin, as *haec pietas pietatis*, *virtus virtutis*.

Except such as end in *ans* Masculin, as *doctans*, *quadrans*, *sextans*; in *ens*, as *oriens*, *torrens*, *bidens* a pick-axe.

In *or*, most commonly deriv'd of Verbs, as *passer*, *clamer*; In *o*, not thence deriv'd, as *ternio*, *senio*, *sertio*, *temo*, and the like.

And these of one syllable, *sal*, *sol*, *ren*, *splen*, *as*, *bes*, *pes*, *mos*, *flos*, *ros*, *dens*, *mons*, *pons*, *fons*, *grex*.

And words deriv'd from the Greek in *en*, as *lichen*; in *er*, as *crater*; in *as*, as *adamas*; in *es*, as *lebes*; to these, *hydrops*, *thorax*, *phaenix*.

But *scrobs*, *rudens*, *stirps* the body or root of a tree, and *calx* a heel, *hic* or *haec*.

Neu

Neuter, these of one syllable, *mel, sel, lac, far, ver, cor, as, vas vasis, os ossis, os oris, rus, thia, jus, crus, pus*. And of more syllables in *al* and *or*, as *capital, laquear*, but *halec hoc* or *hæc*.

Nounes encreasing Short.

Nounes encreasing short in the Genitive are generally Masculin, as *hic sanguis sanguinis, lapis lapidis*.

Except, Feminin all words of many syllables ending in *do* or *go*, as *dulcedo, compago, arbor, hyems, cuspis, pecus, pecudis*: These in *ex*, *forfex, carex, tomes, supellex*: In *iz*, *appendix, histrix, cotendix, filix*. Greek Nounes in *as* and *is*, as *lampas, iaspis*: To these add *chlamys, bacchar, syndon, icon*.

But *margo, cinis, pulvis, adeps, forceps, pumex, vames, imbrex, obex, siex, cortex, onix* and *sardonis, hic* or *hæc*.

Neuters are all ending in *a* as *problema, inen*, except *hic pestis*, in *ar* as *jubar*, in *er* these, *verber, iter, uber, cadaver, zinziber, laser, cicer, sifer, piper, papaver*; sometimes in *ur*, except *hic fursur*, in *us* as *onix*, in *ut* as *caput*; to these, *marmor, æquor, ador*.

Greek proper names here end in *as, an, u* and *es*, and may be declin'd some wholly after the Greek form, as *Pallas pallados palladi pallada*; others in some Cases, as *Atlas, acc. Atlanta, voc. Atla. Garamas, plur. garamantes, acc. garamantas. Pananos pana. Phyllis phyllidos, voc. phylli, plur. Phyllides, acc. phyllidas. Tethys, tethyos, acc. tethyn, voc. tethy. Neapolis, neapolios, acc. neapolin. Parus, paridos or parios, acc. parida or parin. Orpheus orpheos orphei orphea orpheu. But Names in *es* borrow sometimes this Genitive of the Second*

cond Declension, as *Erechtheus*, *erechthei*. &c. *Achilles* or *Achilleus*, *Achillei*; and sometimes their Accusative in *on* or *um*, as *Orpheus* *Orpheon*, *Theseus* *Theseum*, *Perseus* *Perseum*, which sometimes is form'd after Greek words of the First Declension Latin, *Perseus* or *Perseus*, *Perseus* *Perseus* *Perseus* *Perseus* *Perseus*.

The fourth Declension.

THe fourth is when the Genitive Singular endeth in *ui*, the Dative Singular in *ui*, and sometimes in *u*, Plural in *ibus* and sometimes in *ubus*.

Sing.		Plur.
Nom. Gen. Vo. <i>Sensui</i>	}	Nom. Ac Voc. <i>Sensui</i>
Dat. <i>sensui</i>		Gen. <i>sensuum</i>
Acc. <i>sensum</i>		Dat. Abl. <i>sensibus</i> .
Abl. <i>sensu</i>		

The fourth Declension hath two endings, *ui* and *u*; *ui* generally Masculine, except some few, as *hæc manus*, *ficus* the fruit of a tree, *acus*, *porticus*, *tribus*: but *penus* and *specus* *hic* or *hæc*. *U* of the Neuter, as *gelu*, *genu*, *veru*; but in the Singular most part defective.

Proper Names in *os* and *o* long pertaining to the Fourth Declension Greek, may belong best to the fourth in Latin, as *Androgeos*, Gen. *Androgeo*, Acc. *Androgeon*. *Hic Athos*, *hunc Atho*, Virg. *Hæc Sappho*, Gen. *Sapphus*, Acc. *Sappho*. Better Authors follow the Latin form, as *Dido didoni didonem*. But *Iesus* *Iesu* *Iesu* *Iesum* *Iesu* *Iesu*.

The fifth Declension.

THe fifth is when the Genitive and Dative Singular end in *ei*, &c.

Sing.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. Voc. <i>Res</i>	Nom. Acc. Voc. <i>res</i>
Gen. <i>Dat. rei</i>	Gen. <i>rerum</i>
Acc. <i>rem</i>	Dat. Abl. <i>rebus</i> .
Abl. <i>re</i>	



All Nounes of the fifth Declension are of the Feminin Gender, except *dies hic* or *hæc*, and his Compound *meridies hic* only.

Some Nounes are of more Declensions then one, as *vas vasis* of the third in the Singular, of the second in the Plural *vasa vasorum*. *Colu*, *lau*, and some others, of the second and fourth. *Saturnalia saturnalium* or *saturnaliorum saturnalibus*, and such other names of feasts, *Poëmata poëmatum*, *Poëmatu* or *poëmatibus*, of the second and third Plural. *Plebs* of the third and fifth, *plebs* or *plebei*.

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noun Adjective is declin'd with three Terminations, or with three Articles.

An Adjective of three terminations is declin'd like the first and second Declension of Substantives joyn'd together after this manner.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>bonus bona bonum</i>	Nom. Vo. <i>boni bonæ bona</i>
Gen. <i>boni bonæ boni</i>	Gen. <i>bonorum bonarum bonorum</i>
Dat. <i>bono bonæ bono</i>	Dat. Abl. <i>bonis</i>
Ac. <i>bonum bonam bonum</i>	Ac. <i>bonos bonas bona</i> .
Voc. <i>bone bona bonum</i>	
Abl. <i>bono bona bono</i>	

In like manner those in *er* and *ur*, as *sacer sacra sacrum*, *satur satura saturum* : but *unus*, *totus*, *solus*, *alius*, *alter*, *ullus*, *uter*, with their compounds

Neuter

Neuter, *uterque*, and the like, make thir Genitive Singular in *ius*, the Dative in *i*, as *Unus una unum*, Gen. *unius*, Dat. *uni*; in all the rest like *bonus*, save that *alius* maketh in the Neuter Gender *aliud*, and in the Dative *alii*, and sometimes in the Genitive.

Ambo and *duo* be thus declin'd in the plural only. Nom. Voc. *Ambo ambae ambo*.

Gen. *amborum ambarum amborum*.

Dat. Abl. *Ambobus ambabus ambobus*.

Acc. *ambos* or *ambo*, *ambas ambo*.

Adjectives of three Articles have in the Nominative either one ending, as *hic*, *haec*, & *hoc felix*; or two, as *hic* & *haec tristis*, & *hoc triste*; and are declin'd like the Third Declension of Substantives, as followeth.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>hic haec & hoc Felix</i>	Nom. <i>hi & hae felices, & haec felicia</i>
Gen. <i>felici</i>	Gen. <i>felicium</i>
Dat. <i>felici</i>	Dat. Abl. <i>felicibus</i>
Acc. <i>hunc & hanc fel- licem, & hoc felix</i>	Acc. <i>hos & has felices, & haec felicia</i>
Voc. <i>o felix</i>	Voc. <i>o felices, & o fe- licia.</i>
Abl. <i>felice</i> or <i>felici</i>	
Sing.	Plur.
No. <i>hic & haec tristis, & hoc triste</i>	Nom. <i>hi & hae tristes; & haec tristia</i>
Gen. <i>tristi</i>	Gen. <i>tristium</i>
Dat. Abl. <i>tristi</i>	Dat. Abl. <i>tristibus</i>
Acc. <i>hunc & hanc tri- stem, & hoc triste</i>	Acc. <i>hos & has tristes, & haec tristia</i>
Voc. <i>o tristis, & o triste</i>	Voc. <i>o tristes, & o tristia.</i>

There

There be also another sort which have in the Nominative Case three Terminations and three Articles, as *hic acer*, *hic & hæc acru*, *hoc acre*. In like manner be declined *equester*, *volucer*, and some few others, being in all other cases like the Examples beforegoing.

Comparisons of Nounes.

Adjectives, whose signification may increase or be diminish't, may form Comparison, whereof there be two degrees above the positive word it self, The Comparative, and Superlative.

The Positive signifieth the thing it self without comparing, as *durus* hard.

The Comparative exceedeth his Positive in signification, compar'd with some other, as *durior* harder; and is form'd of the first Case of his Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *or* and *us*, as of *duri*, *hic & hæc durior*, & *hoc durius*; of *dulci*, *dulciior* *dulcius*.

The Superlative exceedeth his Positive in the highest degree, as *durissimus* hardest; and it is form'd of the first case of his Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *simus*, as of *duri* *durissimus*, *dulci* *dulcissimus*.

If the Positive end in *er*, the Superlative is form'd of the Nominative case by putting to *rimus*, as *pulcher pulcherrimus*. Like to these are *vetus veterrimus*, *maturus maturimus*; but *dexter dextrimus*, and *sinister sinistrior sinistimus*.

All these Nouns ending in *lis* make the Superlative by changing *i* into *limus*, as *humilis*, *humilissimus*, *facilis*, *facilissimus*, *gracilis*, *gracilissimus*, *agilis*, *agilissimus*, *docilis*, *docilissimus*.

All other Nouns ending in *lis* do follow the

the general Rule, as *utilis utilissimus*.

Of these Positives following are form'd a different sort of Superlatives; of *superus, supremus* and *summus*; *inferus, infimus* and *imus*; *exterus, extremus* and *extremus*; *posterus postremus*.

Some of these want the Positive, and are form'd from Adverbs; of *intra, interior intimus, ultra ulterior ultimus, citra ceterior citimus, pridem prior primus, prope propior proximus*.

Others from Positives without Case, as *nequam nequior nequissimus*.

Some also from no Positive, as *ocior ocissimus*. Some want the Comparative, as *novus novissimus, sacer sacerrimus*.

Some the Superlative, as *senex senior, juvenis junior, adolescens adolescentior*.

Some ending in *us*, frame thir Comparative as if they ended in *ens*, *benevolus, maledicus, magnificus magnificentior magnificentissimus*.

These following are without Rule, *Bonus melior optimus, Malus pejor pessimus, Magnus major maximus, Parvus minor minimus; Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus plurimum*.

If a Vowel come before *us*, it is compared with *magis* and *maximè*, as *pius, magis pius, maximè pius; idoneus, magis and maximè idoneus*. Yet some of these follow the general Rule, as *Affiduus assiduisissimus, strenuus strenuior, exiguus exquisissimus, tenuis tenuior tenuissimus*.

Of a Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a part of Speech that standeth for a Noun Substantive, either at present or before spoken of, as *ille* he or that, *hic* this, *qui* who. There

There be Ten Pronounes, *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, qui* and *quis*, besides their Compounds, *egomet, tuus, hic, e, idem, quisnam, aliquis*, and such others. The rest so call'd, as *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, ejus, and ejus,* are not Pronouns, but Adjectives thence deriv'd.

Of Pronounes such as shew the thing present are called *Demonstratives*, as *ego, tu, hic*; and such as refer to a thing antecedent or spoken of before are called *Relatives*, as *qui* who or which.

Quis, and often *qui*, because they ask a question, are called *Interrogatives*, with their Compounds *ecquis, numquis*.

Declensions of Pronouns are three.

Ego, tu, sui, be of the First Declension, and be thus declin'd.

Sing.

Nom. *Ego*

Gen. *mei*

Dat. *mihi*

Acc. Abl. *me*

Voc. Caret



Plur.

Nom. Acc. *Nos*

Gen. *nostrum* or *nostri*

Dat. Abl. *nobis*

Voc. Caret.

Sing.

Nom. Voc. *Tu*

Gen. *tui*

Dat. *tibi*

Acc. Abl. *te*



Plur.

Nom. Acc. Voc. *vos*

Gen. *vestrum* or *vestri*

Dat. Abl. *vobis*

Sing. } { Nom. Voc. Caret } { Dat. *sibi*
Plur. } { Gen. *sui* } { Acc. Abl. *se*.

From these three be deriv'd *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*, (which are called *Pos.*

Possessives) whereof the former five be declin'd like Adjectives of three Terminations, except that *meus* in the Vocative Case maketh *mi, mea, meum*; *Nostras, Vestras*, with three Articles, as *hic, haec, hoc nostras & hoc nostrate, vestrate*. In other Cases according to Rule.

These three, *ille, iste, ipse*, be of the Second Declension, making their Genitive singular in *ius*, their Dative in *i*; and the former two be declin'd like the Adjective *alius*, and the Third like *unus* before spoken of.

Sing. { Nom. *ille illa illud*, Gen. *illius*, Dat. *illi*.
 { Nom. *iste isto istud*, Gen. *istius*, Dat. *isti*.
 { Nom. *ipse ipse ipsum*, Gen. *ipsius*, Dat. *ipsi*.

These four, *hic, is, qui* and *quis*, be of the third Declension, making their Genitive singular in *ius*, with *j* consonant, and be declin'd after this manner.

Sing.		Plur.
Nom. <i>hic haec hoc</i>	}	Nom. <i>hi haec haec</i>
Gen. <i>hujus</i>		Gen. <i>horum harum</i>
Dat. <i>huic</i>		<i>horum</i>
Acc. <i>hunc hanc hoc</i>		Dat. Abl. <i>hi</i>
Voc. <i>Caret</i>		Acc. <i>hos has haec</i>
Abl. <i>hac hac hoc</i>		Voc. <i>Caret</i>

Of *iste* and *hic* is compounded *istic istac, istoc* or *istuc*. Acc. *istunc istunc, istoc* or *istuc*. Abl. *istoc istac istoc*. Plur. *istac* only.

Sing.		Plur.
Nom. <i>is ea id</i>	}	Nom. <i>ii ea ea</i>
Gen. <i>eius</i>		Gen. <i>eorum earum eorum</i>
Dat. <i>ei</i>		Dat. Abl. <i>is or eis</i>
Acc. <i>eum eam id</i>		Acc. <i>eos eas ea</i>
Voc. <i>Caret</i>		Voc. <i>Caret</i>
Abl. <i>eo ea eo</i>		

Sing.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>qui quæ quod</i>	Nom. <i>qui quæ quæ</i>
Gen. <i>cujus</i>	Gen. <i>quorum quarum</i>
Dat. <i>cui</i>	<i>quorum</i> (<i>queis</i>)
Acc. <i>quem quam quod</i>	Dat. Abl. <i>quibus or</i>
Voc. <i>Caret</i>	Acc. <i>quos quas quæ</i>
Abl. <i>quo qua, quo or qui</i>	Voc. <i>Caret</i>

In like manner *quivis*, *quilibet*, and *quicunque* the Compounds.

Sing. Nom. *Qui, qua or quæ, quid*. Gen: &c. like *qui*. So *quisquam*, *quisnam*, Compounds.

Of *Qui* are made these Pronoun Adjectives, *Cujus cuja ejum*, whose; and *hic & hæc* *cujas* and *hoc ejate*, of what Nation.

Quisquis is defective, and thus declin'd,

No. { <i>Quisquis</i>	Ac. { <i>Quicquid</i>	Ab. { <i>Quoquo</i>
{ <i>Quicquid</i>	{	{ <i>Quaquæ</i>
		{ <i>Quoquo</i>

Of a Verb.

A Verb is a part of Speech, that betokeneth being, as *Sum* I am, or doing, as *Laudo* I praise; and is declin'd with Mood, Tense, Number and Person.

Moods.

There be four Moods, which express the manner of doing; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential or Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative Mood sheweth or declareth, as *Laudo* I praise.

The Imperative biddeth or exhorteth, as *Lauda* praise thou.

The Potential or Subjunctive is Englished with these

these Signs, *may, can, might, would, could, should*. Or without them as the Indicative, if a Conjunction go before or follow. As *Laudem*, I may or can praise. *Cum Laudarem* when I praised. *Cavissim, si praevidissim*, I had bewar'd if I had foreseen.

The Infinitive is enlighth with this Sign *To*, as *Laudare* to praise.

Tenses.

THere be three Tenses which express the time of doing: The Present, the Preterit or past, and the Future.

The Present Tense speaketh of the time that now is, as *Laudo* I praise.

The Preterit speaketh of the time past, and is distinguished by three degrees: the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, and the Preterpluperfect.

The Preterimperfect speaketh of the time not perfectly past, as *Laudabam* I praised or did praise.

The Preterperfect speaketh of the time perfectly past, as *Laudavi* I have praised.

The Preterpluperfect speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, as *Laudaveram* I had praised.

The Future Tense speaketh of the time to come as *Laudabo* I shall or will praise.

Persons.

THrough all Moods, except the Infinitive, there be three Persons in both Numbers, as Sing. *Laudo* I praise, *laudas* thou praisest, *laudat* he praiseth; Plur. *Laudamus* we praise, *laudatis* ye praise, *laudant* they praise. Except some Verbs which are declin'd or form'd in the Third Person only, and have before them this Sign, *It*; as *Tedet* it irketh, *oportet* it behoveth, and are called Impersonals.

The

The Verb which betokeneth *being*, is properly this Verb *Sum* only, which is therefore call'd a Verb Substantive, and form'd after this manner.

Indicative.

Pres.	{	I am.
sing.	{	Sum, es, est, Plur. sumus, estis, sunt.
Pret.	{	I was.
imp.	{	Eram, eras, erat, Pl. eramus, eratis, erant. I have been.
Pret.	{	Fui, fuisti, fuit, Plur. fuimus, fuistis,
perfect	{	fuerunt or fuere. I had been.
Pret.	{	Fueram, fueras, fuerat, Pl. fueramus,
plup.	{	fueratis, fuerant.
Fu-	{	I shall or will be.
ture.	{	Ero, eris, erit, Pl. erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative.

Be thou.

Sing.	{	Sis, es, Sit,	Plur.	{	Si-	Sitis, esse,	Sint,
	{	esto. esto.		{	mus,	estote.	sunto

Potential.

Pres.	{	I may or can be.
sing.	{	Sim, sis, sit, Pl. simus, sitis, sint.
		I might or could be.
Preter	{	Essem or forem, es, et, Pl. essemus, esse-
imperf	{	tis, essent or forent.
Preter.	{	I might or could have been.
perfect	{	Fuerim, ris, rit, Pl. rimus, ritis, rint.

Pro-

Preterplup. { If I had been.
 with a con- } *Fuissē, es, et, Pl. eras, etis, ent.*
 junction. *Si* }

Future { If I shall be or shall have been.
Si } *Fuero, ris, rit, Pl. erimus, eritis, erint.*

Infinitive.

Pres. and *preter-* } *Esse, to be.* } *Preter-* } *Fuisse, to have*
imperf } } *perfect,* } *or had been,*
 } } *& preter-* }
 } } *pluper.* }

Futura { *Fore, to be hereafter.*

In like manner are form'd the Compounds; *Absum, adsum, desum, obsum, præssum, prosum, possum*; but *possum* something varies after this manner.

Indicat. Pres. Sing. Possum, potes, potest, Plur. possumus, potestis, possunt. The other are regular, *poteram, potui, potueram, potero.*

Imperative it wants.

Potent. Pres. Possim, &c. Preterimperfect, Possē.

Infin. Pres. Posse. Preterit. Potuisse.

Voices.

IN Verbs that betoken doing are two Voices, the *Active* and the *Passive*.

The *Active* signifieth to do, and always endeth in o, as *Doceo, I teach.*

The *Passive* signifieth what is done to one by another, and always endeth in or, as *Doceor I am taught.*

From these are to be excepted two sorts of Verbs,

Verbs. The first are called *Neuters*, and cannot take *or* in the Passive, as *Curro* I run, *Sedeo* I sit; yet signifie sometimes passively, as *Vapulo* I am beaten.

The second are call'd *Deponens*, and signifie actively, as *Loquor* I speak; or *Neuters*, as *Glorior* I boast: but are form'd like *Passives*.

Conjugations.

VERBS both Active and Passive have four Conjugations, or forms of declining, known and distinguish'd by thir Infinitive Mood Active, which alwayes endeth in *re*.

In the first Conjugation, after *a* long, as *Laudare* to praise.

In the second, after *e* long, as *habere* to have.

In the third, after *e* short, as *legere* to read.

In the fourth, after *i* long, as *audire* to hear.

In these four Conjugations, Verbs are declin'd or form'd by Mood, Tense, Number, and Person, after these Examples.

Indicative Mood,

Present Tense

Singular.			Plural.		
I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They
praise.	praisest.	praiseth	praise.	praise.	praise.
Laudo, laudas, laudat,			laudamus, laudatis, laudant.		
Habeo, habes, habet,			habemus, habetis, habent.		
Lego, legis, legit,			legimus, legitis, legunt.		
Audio, audis, audit,			audimus, auditis, audiunt.		

B

Pres.

Preter-imperfect
tense sing. } Laudabam, } I praised or did praise.
 } Habebam, }
 } Legebam, } bas, bat, Plur. bamus,
 } Audiebam, } batis, bant.

Preter-perfect
tense sing. } Laudavi } I have praised.
 } Habui }
 } Legi } isti, it, Plur. imus, istis,
 } Audivi } erunt or ere.

Preter-pluperfect
tense sing. } Laudaveram } I had praised.
 } Habueram }
 } Legeram } ras, rat, Plur. ramus,
 } Audiveram } ratis, rant.

Future
tense sing. } Laudabo } I shall or will praise.
 } Habebo } bis, bit, Plur. bimus, bitis,
 } Legam } bunt.
 } Audiam } es, et, Plu. emus, etis, ent.

Imperative Mood.

Praise thou.	Let him praise.	Let us praise.	Praise ye.	Let them praise.
Lauda, laudato.	Laudet laudato.	Pl. lau- demus.	Laudate, laudatote.	Laudent, laudanto.
Sing. } Habe, habeto.	Habeat habeto.	Pl. habe- amus,	Habete, habetote.	Habeant, habento.
Pres. } Lege, legito.	Legat legito.	Pl. lega- mus.	Legite, legitote.	Legant, legunto.
	Audi, audito.	Pl. audi- amus.	Audite, auditote.	Audiant, audiunto.

Poten-

Potential Mood.

I may or can praise.

Present tense sing.	{	Laudem,	}	as, at, Pl. amus, atis, ant.
		Habeam,		
		Legam,		
		Audiam,		

Preterim- perfect tense sing.	{	Laudavem,	}	I might or could praise. res, ret, Plur. remus, retis, rent.
		Haberem,		
		Legerem,		
		Audirem,		

I might or should have praised.

Preter- perfect tense sing.	{	Laudaverim,	}	ris, rit, Pl. rimus, ritis, rint.
		Habuerim,		
		Legerim,		
		Audiverim,		

If I had praised.

Preterplu. sing. with a Conjun- tion. Si	{	Laudavissim,	}	ses, set, Pl. semus, setis, sent.
		Habuvissim,		
		Legissim,		
		Audivissim,		

If I shall praise or shall have praised.

Future tense sing. Si	{	Laudavero,	}	ris, rit, Plur. rimus, ritis, rint.
		Habucero,		
		Legero,		
		Audivero,		

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Pre- terimper- fect tense	{	Laudare,	}	To	{	Praise.
		Habere				Have.
		Legere,				Read.
		Audire,				Hear.

Preterper- fect & Pre- terpluper- fect tense.	{	Laudavisse,	{	To have or had	{	Praised.
		Habuisse,				Read.
		Legisse,				Heard.
		Audivisse,				

*Verbs of the third Conjugation irregular
in some Tenses of the Active Voice.*

Indicative Mood

Present Tense singular.

Volo, vis, vult,	{	Plur.	{	Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolo, ———				Nolumus, ----- nolunt.
<i>The rest is want</i>				<i>ing in this Tense.</i>
Malo, mavi, ma- vult				Malumus, mavultis, ma- lunt.

Preterit.	{	Volui.
		Nolui.
		Malui.

Volo and Malo want the Imperative Mood.

Imperative.

Sing.	{	Noli,	{	Plur.	{	Nolite,
		Nolito.				Nolitote.

Potential.

Present tens. sing.	{	Velim,	{	is, it, Plur. imus, itis, int.
		Nolim,		
		Malim,		
Preterim- perfect tens. sing.	{	Vellem,	{	es, et, Pl. emus, etis, ent.
		Nollem,		
		Mallem,		

In-

Infinitive.

Present. } Velle,
Nolle,
Malle.

Indicat. Pres. Edo, edis or es, edit or est; Plur. Editis or estis.

Imper. Ede or es, edito or esto. Edat, edito or esto. Plur. Edite este editote estote.

Poten. Preterimperfect Tense, Ederem or essem.

Infinit. Edere or esse.

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation irregular in some Tenses Active.

EO and queo, with his Compound Nequeo, make eunt and quunt in the Plural Indicative present, and in their Preterimperfect ibam and quibam, their Future ibo and quibo.

Imperat. I, ito. Eat, ito, Plur. Eant, ito, itote. Eant, eunto.

Potent. Eam. Irem. &c.

The forming of the Passive Voice.

Indicative.

I am praised.

Pres. Sing.	Laudor, aris or are, atur,	Plur.	amur, amini, antur.
	Habeor, eris or ere, etur,		emur, emini, entur.
	Legor, eri or ere, itur,		imur, imini, untur.
	Audior, iris or ire, itur,		imur, imini, iuntur.

I was praisd.

Preterim. perfect tens. sing.	{	Laudabar,	{	baris or bare, batur, Plur. bamur, bamini, bantur.
		Habebat,		
		Legebat,		
		Audiebat,		

Note that the *Passive Voice* hath no Preterperfect, nor the Tenses deriv'd from thence in any Mood.

I shall or will be praisd.

Future tense sing.	{	Laudabor,	{	beris or bere, bitur, Plur. bimur, bimini, buntur. eris or ere, etur, Plu. emur, emini, entur.
		Habebor,		
		Legar,		
		Audiar,		

Imperative.

Be thou Let him be Let us be Be ye Let them be
praisd. praisd. praisd. praisd. praisd.

Laudare, laudetur, Pl. lau- laudamini, laudentur,
laudator. laudator. demur. laudaminor. laudantor

Habere, habeatur, P. habe- habemini, habeantur,
habetor. habetor. amur. habeminor. habentor.

Legere, legatur, Pl. lega- legimini, legantur,
legitor. legitor. mur. legiminor. leguntor.

Audire, audiatur, P. audi- audimini, audiantur,
auditor. auditor. amur. audiminor. audiuntor.

Present Singular.

Poten-

Potential.

I may or can be praised.

Present Sing.	{	Lauder,	}	eris or ere, etur, Plur. emur,
		Habear,		emini, entur.
		Legar,		aris or are, atur, Plu. amur,
		Audiar,		amini, antur.

I might or should be praised.

Preterim- perfect Sing.	{	Laudarer,	}	reris or rere, retur, Pl.
		Haberer,		remur, remini, rentur.
		Legerer,		
		Audirer,		

Infinitive.

Present & Preterim- perfect	{	Laudari	}	To be	{	Praised.
		Haberi				Had.
		Legi				Read.
		Audiri				Heard.

Verbs irregular in some Tenses
Passive.

EDor, editur or estur : The rest is Regular.

The Verb *Fio*, is partly of the Third, and partly of the Fourth Conjugation, and hath only the Infinitive of the Passive Form.

Indicat. Pres. Sing. *Fio, fis, fit*, Plur. *finis, fitis, fiunt*. Preterimperfect, *Fiebam*. Preterperfect it wants. Future *Fiam, &c.*

Imperat. *Fi, fito.* Plur. *fito, fitote.* *Fiant, fiant.*
 Potent. Pres. *Fiam, &c.* Preterimperfect.
Fierem.
 Infinit. *Fieri.*

Also this Verb *Fero*, is contracted or short'n'd in some Tenses, both Active and Passive, as *Fere, fert*, for *feris, ferit*, &c.

Indicat. Pres. Sing. *Fero, fers, fert*, Plur. — *feris*, — Preterperfect, *Tuli*

Imperat. *Fer ferto*, &c. Plur. *Ferto fertote.*

Potent. Preterimperfect, *Ferrem*, &c.

Infinit. *Ferre.*

Passive.

Indicat. Pres. Sing. *Feror, ferris* or *ferre, fer-*
bur, &c.

Imperat. Sing. *Ferre, fertor*, &c.

Potent. Preterimperfect, *Ferrer.*

Infinit. *Ferri.*

Of Gerunds and Supines.

THERE be also belonging to the Infinitive Mood of all Verbs certain Voices called Gerunds and Supines, both of the Active and Passive signification

The first Gerund endeth in *di*, as *Laudandi* of praising or of being praised. The second in *do*, as *Laudando* in praising or in being praised. The third in *dum*, as *Laudandum* to praise or to be praised.

Note that in the two latter Conjugations, the Gerunds end sometimes in *undi*, *do*, *dum*, as *dicendi* or *dicando*: But from *Eo* alwayes *eundi*, except in the Compound *Ambiendi*.

Supines are two. The first signifieth Actively,

as

as *laudatum* to praise; the latter Passively, as *laudatu* to be praised. Note that most Neuters of the second Conjugation, and *velo*, *nolo*, *malo*, with many other Verbs, have no Supine.

Verbs of the four Conjugations irregular in the Preterperfect Tense or Supines.

Verbs of the first Conjugation form thir Preterperfect Tense in *avi*, Supine in *atum*, as *Laudo laudavi laudatum*.

Except,

Poto potavi potatum or *potus*; *neco necavi necatum* or *nectum*.

Domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo, formui, itum, as *cubui cubitum*; but *secui sectum, fricui frictum, vice micui*: yet some of these are found Regular in the Preterperfect Tense or Supine, especially compounded, as *increpavit, discrepavit, dimicavit, sonatum, dimicatum, insonatum, infricatum*, and the like.

Plico and his Compounds form *ui* or *avi*, as *explicui explicavi explicitum* or *explicatum*; except *supplico*, and such as are compounded with a Noun, as *Duplico Multiplico* in *avi* only.

But *Lavo lavi lautum lotum* or *lavatum*, *juvo juvi, adjuvo adjuvi adiutum*.

Do dedi datum, Stio steti statum, in the Compounds, *steti, stitum* and sometimes *statum*, as *Presto prestui prestitum* and *prestatum*.

Verbs of the second Conjugation form thir Preterperfect Tense in *ui*, thir Supine

in *itum*, as *habeo habui habitum*.

Some are Regular in thir Preterperfect Tense, but not in thir Supines, as *doces docui doctum*, *miscuo miscui mistum*, *teneo tenui tentum*, *torreo tortui tortum*, *censeo censui censum*, *pateo patui passum*, *careo carui cassum* and *caritum*.

Others are Irregular both in Preterperfect Tense and Supines, as *jubeo jussi jussum*, *sorbes sorbui sorpsi sorptum*, *mulceo mulsi mulsum*, *luceo luxi*.

Deo in *di*, as *sedeo sedi sessum*, *video vidi visum*, *prandeo prandi pransum*. And some in *si*, as *suadeo suasi suassum*, *rideo risi risum*, *ardeo arsi arsum*. Four double thir first Letters, as *Pondeo pependi pensum*, *mordeo momordi morsum*, *spondeo sponendi sponsum*, *tondeo torondi tonsum*, but not in thir Compounds, as *dependi depensum*.

Geo in *si*, and some in *xi*, as *urgeo urxi*, *mulgeo mulsi mulxi mulsum*, *augeo auxi auxum*, *indulgeo indulsii indultum*, *frigeo frixi*, *lugeo luxi*.

leo and *neo* *nevi*, *vieo vievi vietum*, But *Cieo cievi citum*, *deleo deleui deletum*, *fleo fleui fletum*, *compleo complevi completum*; as also the Compounds of *Oleo*, except *redoleo* and *suboleo*; but *adolevi adulium*, *neo nevi netum*, but *maneo mansi*, *torqueo torxi tortum*, *hæreo hæsi*.

Veo in *vi*, as *ferveo ferui*, but *deserveo deserbui*, *canniveo connivi* and *connixi*, *movi motum*, *vovi votum*, *cavi cautum*, *favi fautum*.

THe third Conjugation formeth the Preterperfect Tense, by changing *O* of the Present Tense into *I*; the Supine without certain Rule, as *lego legi lectum*, *bibo bibi bibitum*, *lambolambi*, *scaboscabi*, *ico icitum*, *mando mandati mansum*, *pando pandi passum*, *edo edi esum* or *esum*, in like manner *comedo*,
the

the other compounds *esum* only; *rudo rudi, sollo falli falsum, psallo psalli, emo emi emptum, viso visi visum, verto verti versum, solvo solvi solutum, volvo volvi volutum, exuo exui exutum, but ruo rui ruitum, in compound rutum, as derui derutum; ingruo, metuo metui.*

Others are irregular both in Preterperfect Tense and Supine.

In *bo*, *scribo scripsi scriptum, nubo nupsi nuptum, cumbo cubui cubitum.*

In *co*, *vinco vici victum, dico dixi dictum*, in like manner *duco, parco peperci* and *parsi parsum* and *parcitum.*

In *do*, these three loof *n*, *findo fidi fissum, scindo scidi scissum, fundo fudi fustum.* These following, *vado, rado, ludo, ludo, divido, trudo, claudio, plaudo, rodo, si* and *sum*, as *rosi rosum*, but *cedo cessi cessum.* The rest double thir first Letter in the Preterperfect Tense, but not compounded, as *tundo tundi tunsum, contundo contudi contusum*, and so in the other Compounds. *Pendo pependi pensum, dependo dependi, tendo tetendi tensum* and *tentum, contendo contendi, pedo pepedi peditum, cado cecidi casum, occido, recido recidi recasum.* The other Compounds have no Supine. *Cædo cecidi cæsum, occido occidi occisum.* To these add all the compounds of *do* in this Conjugation, *addo, credo, edo, dedo, reddo, perdo, abdo, obdo, condo, indo, rado, prodo, vendo vendidi venditum*, except the double Compound, *abscondo abscondi.*

In *go*, *ago egi actum, dego degi, satago sategi, frango fregi fractum, pango to joyn pegi pactum, pango to sing panxi, ango anxi, iungo junxi junctum*; but these five, *singo, mingo, pingo, stringo, ringo*, loof *n* in their Supines, as *finxi fictum, ningo ninxi, figo fixi fixum,*

rego

rego rexi reſum; diligo, negligo, intelligo, lexi leſum, ſpargo ſparſi ſparſum. Theſe double thir firſt Letter, tango tetigi taſum, but not in his Compounds, as comingo contigi, pango to bargain pepigi paſum, pungo and repungo pupugi and punxi punſum the other Compounds punxi only.

Ho in xi, traho traxi traſum, veho vexe veſum.

In lo, vello velli and vulſi vulſum, colo colui culum; excello, precello, cellui celſum; alo alui alitum alium. The reſt, not compounded, double thir firſt Letter, Fallo feſelli falſum, reſello reſelli, bello pepuli pulſum, compello compuli, cello ceculi, percello perculi perculſi perculſum.

In mo, vomo vomui vomitum, tremo tremui, promio preſſi preſſum, como, promio, demo, ſumo, after the ſame manner, as ſuſcepi, ſumptum.

In No, ſino ſivi ſium, ſterno ſtravi ſtratum, ſparno ſprevi ſpretum, lino levi lini and livi litum, cerno crevi creum, temno tempi, conterno contempſi contempum, gigno genui genitum, pono poſui poſitum, cano necini cantum, concino concinui concentum.

In Po, rumpo rupi ruptum, ſcalpo ſcalpi ſcalptum, the reſt in ui, as ſtrepo ſtrepui ſtrepitum.

In quo, linguo liqui, relinguo reliqui reliſum, coquo coxi coſum.

In ſio, verro verri and verſi verſum, ſeto to ſow ſevi ſum, in compound ſitum, as infero inſum; ſero of another ſignification moſt us'd in his compounds, Aſſero, conſero, deſero. exero, ſerui ſerum, uro uſſi uſum, gero geſſi geſum, quaero quaſivi quaſitum, tero trivi tritum, curro, excurro, praecurro, curri curſum, the other compounds double not, as concurro concurrere.

In So, accerſo, acerſo, inceſſo, laceſſo iſi itum, capeſſo both i and ivi, pinſo pinſui piſtum and pin-

In

In *seo*, *pasco pavi pastum*; *compesco, dispesco, ui;*
posco poposci, disco didici, quinisco quexi, nosco novi
notum, but agnosco agnitum, cognosco cognitum.

In *to*, *sisto stiti statum, flecto flexi flexum, petto*
petui peti petum and pettium, necto nexui nexi ne-
xum, plecto plexi plexum, sterto stertui, meto messui
messum, mitto misi missum, peto petivi petitum.

In *vo*, *vivo vixi vitum.*

In *xo*, *texo texui textum, nexo nexui nexum.*

In *cio*, *facio feci factum, jacio jeci jactum, lacio lexi*
ledum, specio spexi spectum, with thir Compounds,
but elicio elicui elicitedum.

In *dio*, *fodio fodi fossum.*

In *gio*, *fugio fugi fugitum.*

In *pio*, *capió cepi capium, rapio rapui rapitum, cu-*
píó cupívi cupitum, sapíó sapívi sapitum.

In *rio*, *pario peperí partum.*

In *tio*, *quatio quassí quassum, concutio concussí con-*
cussum.

In *uo*, *pluo plui pluvi plutum, struo struxi structum,*
fluo fluxi fluxum.

THe fourth Coniugation formeth the Preter-
 perfect Tense in *ivi*; the Supine in *itum*.

Except, *Venio veni ventum, comperio, reperio, re-*
peri reperitum, cambio campsi campsum, sepio sepsi se-
pium, facio farsí fartum, facio farsí fartum, fuleo
fulsi fultum, serúo sensi senitum, haurio hausi hauritum,
lancio lanci sanctum, jan itum, vinco vinxi vindictio
solio alui saltum, in Compound sultum, as desilio
desilui desultum, amicio amíci amítum, aperio, operio
perui peritum, vé eo venívi venum, singultívi singul-
itum, sepelívi sepultum.

Of Verbs Compounded.

THese Verbs Compounded change *a* into *e* throughout, *Damno, laeto, sacro, fallo, arceo, traeto, partio, farcio, carpo, patro, secundo, spargo, as conspergo conspersi conspersum.*

These following change thir first vowel into *i*, and some of them thir Supines into *e*, *habeo, lateo, salio, statuo, cado, ludo, cano, quero, cado, tango, egeo, teneo, taceo, sapio, rapio, placeo, displiceo, displicui displicitum; Except complaceo, perplaceo, posthabeo.*

Scalpo, calco, salto, change a into u, as exculpo.

Claudo, quatio, lavo loof a, as excludo, excutio, eluo.

These following change thir first Vowel into *i*, but not in the Preterperfect Tense, and sometimes *a* into *e* in the Supine, *emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo, as comprimo compressi compressum, conjicio conjeci conjectum, pango in two only, compingo, impingo: Ago, in all but perago, satago, circumago, dego and cogo coegi: Facio with a Preposition only, not in other Compounds, as inficio, olfacio: Lego in these only, diligo, eligo, intelligo, negligo, seligo, in the rest not, as prælego, add to these supersedeo.*

Of Verbs Defective.

VErbs called Inceptives ending in *seo*, borrow thir Preterperfect Tense from the Verb whereof they are deriv'd, as *tepesco tepui* from *tepeo*, *ingemisco ingemui* from *ingemo*; as also these Verbs, *cerno* to see, *vidi* from *video*, *sido sedi* from *sedeo*, *fero tuli* from *tulo* out of use, in the Supine *latum,*

latum, tollo sustuli sublatum from suffero.

These want the Preterperfect Tense.

Verbs ending in *asco*, as *puerasco*; in *isco*, as *facisco*; in *urio*, except *parturio*, *asurio*: these also, *vergo*, *ambigo*, *ferio*, *furo*, *polleo*, *nideo*, have no Preterperfect Tense.

Contrary, these four, *Odi*, *cepi*, *novi*, *memini*, are found in the Preterperfect Tense only, and the Tenses thence deriv'd, as *odi*, *oderam*, *oderim*, *odissem*, *odero*, *odisse*, except *memini*, which hath *memento mementote* in the Imperative.

Others are defective both in Tense and Person, as *Aio*, *ai*, *ait*, Plur. *aiunt*. The Preterimperfect *aiebam* is intire. Imperative, *ai*. Potential, *aiar*, *aiat*, Plur. *aiamus*, *aiant*.

Ausim for *austum sim*, *ausis*, *ausit*, Plur. *ausint*.

Salveo, *salvebam*, *salve salvo*, *salvete salvete*, *salvere*.

Ave *aveto*, *avete avetote*.

Fazo, *faxi*, *faxit*, *faxint*.

Quæso, Plur. *quæsimus*.

Infit, *infiunt*

Inquo or *inquam*, *inquis* *inquit*, Plur. *inquiunt*.

Inquibat, Cic Topic. *inquisti*, *inquit*. Future, *inquies*, *inquiet* Imperat. *Inque* *inquito*. Potent *Inquias*.

For the first person Passive of *do*, and *for* before *faru* or *fare* in the Indicative, are not read, nor *der* or *fer* in the Potential.

Of a Participle.

A Participle is a part of Speech, partaking with the Verb from whence it is deriv'd in Voice, Tense, and Signification, and with a Noun Adjective in manner of Declining.

Par-

Participles are either of the Active or Passive Voice.

Of the *Active Two*. One of the Present Tense ending in *ans*, or *ens*, as *laudans* praising, *habens*, *legens*, *audiens*, and is declin'd like *felix*, as *hic hæc* and *hoc habens*, Gen. *habentis*, Dat. *habenti*, &c. *Docens docentis*, &c. But from *eo*, *euns*, and in the compounds *iens euntis*, except *ambiens ambientis*. Note that some Verbs otherwise defective, have this Participle, as *aiens*, *inquiens*.

The other of the Future Tense is most commonly form'd of the first Supine, by changing *m* into *urum*, as of *laudatum laudaturum* to praise or about to praise, *habiturum*, *lecturum*, *auditurum*; but some are not regularly form'd, as of *secum secaturum*, of *jurum iuraturum*, *sonitum sonaturum*, *partum pariturum*, *argutum arguiturum*, and such like; of *sum*, *futurum*: This, as also the other two Participles following are declin'd like *bonus*.

This Participle, with the Verb *Sum*, affordeth a second Future in the Active Voice, as *laudaturum sum*, *es*, *est*, &c. as also the Future of the Infinitive, as *laudaturum esse* to praise hereafter, *futurum esse*, &c.

Participles of the Passive Voice are also two, one of the Preterperfect tense, another of the Future.

A Participle of the Preterperfect Tense, is form'd of the latter Supine, by putting thereto *s*, as of *laudatu laudatus* praised, of *habitu habitus*, *lectu lectus*, *auditu auditus*.

This Participle joyn'd with the Verb *Sum*, supplyeth the want of a Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense in the Indicative Mood passive, and both them and the Future of the Potential; as also the

the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect of the Infinitive, and with *ire* or *fore* the Future; as *laudatus sum* or *sui* I have been praised, *Plur. laudati sumus* or *fuimus* we have been praised, *laudatus eram* or *fuera*, &c. Potential, *laudatus sim* or *uerim*, *laudatus essem* or *fuissem*, *laudatus ero* or *fuero*, Infinit. *laudatum esse* or *fuisse* to have or had been praised; *laudatum ire* or *fore* to be praised hereafter.

Nor only Passives, but some Actives also or Neuters, besides thir own Preterperfect Tense, borrow another from this Participle; *Ceno* *Cenatus sum*, *Juravi* and *iuratus*, *Potavi* and *potus sum*, *Titubavi* and *titubatus*, *Careo carui cassus sum*, *Prandeo prandi* and *pransus*, *Pateo patui* and *passus sum*, *Placeo placui placitus*, *Suesco suevi suetus sum*, *Libet libuit* and *libitum est*, *Licet licuit licitum*, *Pudet puduit puditum*, *Piget piguit pigitum*, *Tædet tæduit tæsum est*, and this Deponent *Meor merui* and *meritus sum*.

These Neuters following, like Passives, have no other Preterperfect Tense, but by this Participle, *Gaudeo gavisus sum*, *fido fissus*, *audeo ausus*, *fio factus*, *soleo solitus sum*.

These Deponents also form this Participle from Supines irregular; *Labor lapsus*, *patior passus*, *perpetior perpeffus*, *fateor fassus*, *confiteor*, *diffiteor diffessus*, *gradior gressus*, *ingredior ingressus*, *facileor fessus*, *metior mensus*, *utor usus*, *ordior* to spin *orditus*, to begin *orsus*, *nitor nissus* and *nixus*, *ulciscor ultus*, *irascor iratus*, *reor ratus*, *obliviscor oblitus*, *fruor fructus* or *fruitus*, *miserior misertus*, *tuo* and *tueor tuitus*, *loquor locutus*, *sequor secutus*, *experior expertus*, *pascor pascus*, *nanciscor natus*, *apiscor aptus*, *adipiscor adeptus*, *queror questus*, *proficiscor profectus*, *expergiscor experectus*, *comminiscor commentus*, *nascor natus*, *mori* *rior mortuus*, *orior ortus sum*.

A Par-

A Participle of the Future Passive is form'd of the Gerund in *dum*, by changing *m* into *s*, as of *laudandum laudandus* to be prais'd, of *habendum habendus*, &c. And likewise of this Participle with the Verb *Sum*, may be form'd the same Tenses in the Passive, which were form'd with the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense, as *laudandus sum* or *fui*, &c.

Infinit. *Laudandum esse*, or *fore*.

Of Verbs Deponent come Participles, both of the Active and Passive form, as *loquor loquens locutus locuturus loquendus*; whereof the Participle of the Preter Tense signifieth sometimes both Actively and Passively, as *dignatus*, *testatus*, *meditatus*, and the like.

Of an Adverb.

AN Adverb is a part of Speech joynd with some other to explain its signification, as *valde probus* very honest, *benè est* it is well, *valde doctus* very learned, *benè mane* early in the morning.

Of Adverbs, some be of Time, as *hodie* to day, *Cras* to morrow, &c.

Some be of Place, as *Ubi* where, *ibi* there, &c. And of many other sorts needless to be here set down.

Certain Adverbs also are compar'd, as *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius doctissime*, *fortiter fortius fortissime*, *sæpe sæpius sæpissime*, and the like,

Of a Conjunction.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech, that joyneth Words and Sentences together.

Of conjunctions some be Copulative, as *et* and, *quoque* also, *nec* neither.

Some be Disjunctive, as *aut* or.

Some be Causal, as *nam* for, *quia* because, and many such like.

Adverbs when they Govern Mood and Tense, and joyn Sentences together, as *cum*, *ubi*, *postquam*, and the like, are rather to be call'd Conjunctions.

Of a Preposition.

A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly, either set before Nouns in Apposition, as *ad patrem*, or joyn'd with any other words in Composition, as *indoctus*.

These six, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *am*, *con*, are not read but in Composition.

As Adverbs having Cases after them, may be call'd Prepositions, so Prepositions having none, may be counted Adverbs.

Of an Interjection.

A N Interjection is a part of Speech, expressing some passion of the mind.

Some be of sorrow, as *heu*, *hei*.

Some be of marvelling, as *papa*.

Some of disdain, as *vah*.

Some of praising, as *euge*.

Some of exclaiming, as *ô*, *proh*, and such like.

Figures

Figures of Speech.

Words are sometimes encreast or diminisht by a Letter or Syllable in the beginning, middle or ending, which are call'd *Figures of Speech*:

Encreast

In the beginning, as *Gnatus* for *Natus*, *Tetuli* for *tuli* *Prothesis*.

In the middle, as *Rettulit* for *Retulit*, *Cincturus* for *inctus* *Epenthesis*.

In the end, as *Dicier* for *dici*. *Paragoge*.

Diminisht

In the beginning, as *Ruit* for *Eruit*. *Apherisis*.

In the middle, as *Audiit* for *Audivit*, *Dixi* for *dixisti*, *Lamna* for *lamina* *Syncope*.

In the end, as *Consili* for *consilii*; *sein* for *seisne*. *Apocope*.

The

The second part of Grammar, commonly called *Syntaxis*, or *Construction*.

Hitherto the Eight Parts of speech Declin'd and Undeclin'd have been spoken of single, and each one by it self : Now followeth *Syntaxis* or *Construction*, which is the right joyning of these parts together in a Sentence

Construction consisteth either in the agreement of words together in Number, Gender, Case, and Person, which is call'd Concord ; or the governing of one the other in such Case or Mood as is to follow.

Of the Concords.

There be Three Concords or Agreements.

The *First* is of the Adjective with his Substantive.

The *Second* is of the Verb with his Nominative Case.

The *Third* is of the Relative with his Antecedent.

An Adjective (under which is comprehended both Pronoun and Participle) with his Substantive or Substantives, a Verb with his Nominative Case or Cases, and a Relative with his Antecedent or Antecedents, agree all in number, and

and the two latter in person also : as *Amicus certus. Viri docti. Præceptor prælegit, vos vero negligitis. Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales. Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur. Pater & Præceptor veniunt.* Yea though the Conjunction be disjunctive, as *Quos neque desidia neque luxuria vitiant. Celsus. Pater & Præceptor, quos quaritis.* But if a Verb singular follow many Nominatives, it must be applyed to each of them apart, as *Nisi foro & curiæ officium ac verecundia sua constiterit.* Val. max.

An Adjective with his Substantive, and a Relative with his Antecedent agree in Gender and Case; but the Relative not in case alwayes, being oft-times govern'd by other constructions : as *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur. Liber quem dedisti mihi.*

And if it be a Participle serving the Infinitive Mood future, it oft-times agrees not with the Substantive neither in Gender nor in Number, as *Hanc sibi rem præsidio sperat futurum. Cic. Audierat non datum ire filio Uxorem. Terent. Omnia potius ædum iri puto quam de provinciis. Cic.*

But when a Verb cometh between two Nominative cases not of the same number, or a Relative between two Substantives not of the same Gender, the Verb in Number, and the Relative in Gender may agree with either of them; as *Amantium iræ amoris integratio est. Quid enim nisi vota supersunt. Tuentur illum globum qui terra dicitur. Animal plenum rationis, quem vocamus hominem. Lucretia est quam nos Parisios dicimus.*

And if the Nominative cases be of several persons, or the Substantives and Antecedents of several Genders, the Verb shall agree with the second person before the third, and with the first be-

before either ; And so shall the Adjective or Relative in thir Gender ; as *Ego & tu sumus in tuto.* *Tu & Pater periclitamini.* *Pater & Mater mortui sunt.* *Frater & Soror quos vidisti.*

But in things that have not life, an Adjective or Relative of the Neuter Gender, may agree with Substantives or Antecedents, Masculin or Feminin, or both together ; as *Arcus & calami sunt bona.* *Arcus & calami quæ fregisti.* *Pulcritudinem, constantiam, ordinem in Consiliis factisque conservanda putat.* *Cic. Off. 1.* *Ira & agridudo permista sunt.* *Sal.*

Note that the Infinitive Mood, or any part of a Sentence may be instead of a Nominative Case to the Verb, or of a Substantive to the Adjective, or of an Antecedent to the Relative, and then the Adjective or Relative shall be of the Neuter Gender ; And if there be more parts of a Sentence then one, the Verb shall be in the plural number ; *Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est.* *Virtutem sequi, vita est honestissima.* *Audito proconsulem in Ciliciam tendere.* *In tempore veni, quod omnium rerum est primum.* *Tu multum dormis & sæpe patas, quæ duæ sunt corpori inimica.*

Sometimes also an Adverb is put for the Nominative Case to a Verb, and for a Substantive to an Adjective ; as *Partim signorum sunt combusta.* *Propè centies & vicies erogatum est.* *Cic. verr. 4.*

Sometimes also agreement, whether it be in Gender or Number, is grounded on the sense, not on the words ; as *Illum senium* for *illum senem.* *Iste scelus* for *iste scelestus.* *Ter. Transtulit in Eunuchum suam,* meaning *Comædiam.* *Ter. Pars magna obligati,* meaning *Homines.* *Liv. Impliciti laqueis nudæ uterq;* for *Ambo.* *Ov. Alter in alterius jactantes lumina vultus,* *Ovid.* that is, *Alter & alter.* *Insperanti ipsa refert*

te nobis, for mihi. Catul. Disce omnes. Virg. En. 2. for tu quisquis es. Duo importuna prodigia, quos egestas tribuno plebis constrictos addizorat. Cic. pro Sest. Pars meriti tenuere ratem. Rhemus cum fratre Quirino jura dabant. Virg. that is, Rhemus & frater Quirinus. Divellimur inde Iphitus & Pelias necne. Virg.

Construction of Substantives.

Hitherto of Concord or agreement; the other part followeth, which is Governing, whereby one part of Speech is govern'd by another, that is to say, is put in such Case or Mood as the word that governeth or goeth before in construction requireth.

When two Substantives come together, betokening divers things, whereof the former may be an Adjective in the Neuter Gender taken for a Substantive; the latter (which also may be a Pronoun) shall be in the Genitive Case; as *Facundia Ciceronis*. *Amator studiorum*. *Ferimur per opaca locorum*. *Corruptus vanis rerum*. Hor. *Desiderium tui*. *Pater ejus*.

Sometimes the former Substantive, as this word *Officium* or *Mos*, is understood; as *Oratoris est*, It is the part of an Orator. *Extrema est dementia*, It is the manner of extream madness. *Ignavi est*, It is the quality of a sloathful man. *Ubi ad Dianam veneris*; *Templum* is understood. *Iustitiane prius mirer belline laborum*. Virg. Understand *Causa*. *Neque illi sepositi Ciceris, neque longae invidit avenae*. Hor. Supply *partem*.

But if both the Substantives be spoken of one thing, which is call'd apposition, they shall be both

both of the same case ; as *Pater meus vir, amat me puerum.*

Words that signifie Quality, following the Substantive whereof they are spoken, may be put in the Genitive or Ablative Case ; as *Puer bonæ indolæ*, or *bona indole.* Some have a Genitive only ; as *Ingentis Rex nominis.* Liv. *Decem annorum puer.* *Hujusmodi pax.* *Hujus generis animal.* But genus is sometimes in the Accusative : as *Si hoc genus rebus non proficitur.* Varr. *de re rust.* And the cause or manner of a thing in the Ablative only ; as *Sum tibi natura parens, preceptor consilii.*

Opus and *Usus* when they signifie Need, require an Ablative ; as *Opus est mihi tuo judicio.* *Viginti minis usus est filio.* But *Opus* is sometimes taken for an Adjective undeclin'd, and signifieth Needful ; as *Dux nobis* & *Author opus est.* *Alia quæ opus sunt pars.*

Construction of Adjectives, Governing a Genitive.

Adjectives that signifie Desire, Knowledge, Ignorance, Remembrance, Forgetfulness, and such like ; as also certain others deriv'd from Verbs, and ending in *ax*, require a Genitive ; as *Cupidus auri.* *Peritus belli.* *Ignarus omnium.* *Memor præteriti.* *Reus furti.* *Tenax propositi.* *Tempus edax rerum.*

Adjectives call'd Nouns Partitive, because they signifie part of some whole quantity or number, govern the word that signifieth the thing parted or divided, in the Genitive ; as *Aliquis nostrum.* *Primus omnium.* *Aurium mollior est sinistra.* *Orato-*

rum eloquentissimus. And oft in the Neuter Gender; as *Mulum lucri. Id negotii. Hoc noſtri.* Sometimes, though seldom, a word signifying the whole is read in the same Case with the Partitive, as *Habet duos gladios quibus altero te occisurum minatur, altero villicum, Plaut.* For *Quorum altero. Magnum opus habeo in manibus; quod jampridem ad hunc ipsum (me autem dicebat) quædam institui. Cic. Acad. i. Quod quædam for cujus quædam.*

A Dative.

Adjectives that betoken Profit or Disprofit, Likeness or Unlikeness, Fitness, Pleasure, Submitting, or Belonging to any thing, require a Dative; as *Labor est utilis corpori. Equalis Hæſtori. Idonem bello. Jucundus omnibus. Parenti supplex. Mihi proprium.*

But such as betoken Profit or Disprofit have sometimes an Accusative with a Preposition; as *Homo ad nullam partem utilis. Cic. Inter se æquales.*

And some Adjectives signifying Likeness, Unlikeness, or Relation, may have a Genitive. *Parvulus. Ejus culpæ affines. Domini similes. Commune animantium est conjunctionis appetitus. Alienum dignitatem ejus. Cic. Fin. i. Fuit hoc quondam proprium populi Romani longè a domo bellare.* But *propior* and *proximus* admit sometimes an Accusative; as *proximus Pompeium sedebam, Cic.*

An Accusative.

Nouns of Measure are put after Adjectives of like signification in the Accusative, and sometimes in the Ablative; as *Turris alta centum pedes.*

pedes. Arbor lata tres digitos. Liber crassus tres pollices, or tribus pollicibus. Sometimes in the Genitive; as *Areas latas pedum denum facito.*

All words expressing part or Parts of a thing, may be put in the Accusative, or sometimes in the Ablative; as *Saucius frontem* or *fronte. Excepto quidd non simul esses cetera latius.* Hor. *Nuda pedem.* Ov. *Os humerosque deo similis.* Virg. Sometimes in the Genitive, as *Dubius mentis.*

An Ablative.

Adjectives of the Comparative degree, enlight with this sign then or by, as also *Dignus, Indignus, Præditus, Contentus*, and these words of Price, *Carus, vilis*, require an Ablative; as *Frigidior glacie. Multo doctior. Uno pede altior. Dignus honore. Virtute præditus. Sorte sua contentus. Affe charum.*

But of Comparatives, *plus, amplius*, and *minus*, may govern a Genitive, also a Nominative, or an Accusative; as *Plus quinquaginta hominum. Amplius duorum milium. Ne plus tertia pars eximatur mellis.* Varro. *Paulo plus quingentos passus. Ut ex sua cujusque parte ne minus dimidium ad fratrem perveniret.* Cic. Verr. 4. And *Dignus, Indignus*, have sometimes a Genitive after them; as *Militia est operis altera dignatui. Indignus avorum.* Virg.

Adjectives betokening Plenty or Want, will have an Ablative, and sometimes a Genitive; as *Vacuus ira, or ira. Nulla Epistola inani re aliqua. Ditiſſimus agri. Stultorum plena sunt omnia. Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus. Espers omnium. Vobis immunibus hujus esse mali dabitur.*

Words also betokening the cause, or form, or manner of a thing, are put after Adjectives in the Ablative Case; as *Pallidus ira. Trepidus morte futurus. Nomine Grammaticus, re Barbarus.*

Of Pronouns.

Pronouns differ not in Construction from Nouns, except that Possessives, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, by a certain manner of speech, are sometimes joyn'd to a Substantive, which governs thir Primitive understood with a Noun or Participle in a Genitive Case; as *Dico mea unius opera rem publicam esse liberatam. Cic. For Mei unius opera.* In like manner *Nostra, duorum, trium, paucorum, omnium virtute*, for *nostrum duorum, &c. Meum solius peccatum*, *Cic. Ex tuo ipsius animo*, For *Tui ipsius. Ex sua cujusque parte*, *Id. Verr. 2. Ne tua quidem recentia proximi Prætoris vestigia persequi poterat. Cic. verr. 4. Si meas presentis preces non putas profuisse, id. Pro Planc. Nostros vidisti flentis ocellos. Ovid.*

Also a Relative, as *qui* or *is*, sometimes answers to an Antecedent Noun or Pronoun Primitive understood in the Possessive; as *Omnes laudare fortunas meas qui si illum haberem tali ingenio præditum. Terent.*

Construction of Verbs.

Verbs for the most part govern either one case after them, or more then one in a different manner of Construction.

Of the Verb Substantive Sum, and such like, with a Nominative, and other oblique Cases.

Verbs that signifie Being, as *Sum, existo, fio*; and certain Passives, as *dicor, vocor, salutor*,
ap-

appellor, habeor, existimor, videor; also Verbs of motion or rest, as *incedo, discedo, sedeo*, with such like, will have a Nominative Case after them as they have before them, because both Cases belong to the same person or thing, and the latter is rather in apposition with the former, then govern'd by the Verb; as *Temperantia est virtus. Horatius solutatur Poeta. At ego quæ diuini incedo regina.*

And if *est* be an impersonal, it may sometimes govern a Genitive, as *Usus Poetæ, ut moris est, licenti*, Phædrus 1. 4. *Negruit moris esse Græcorum, ut &c. Cic. verr. 2.*

But if the following Noun be of another person, or not directly spoken of the former, both after *Sum* and all his Compounds, except *possum*, it shall be put in the Dative; as *Est mihi domus pater. Multa petentibus desunt multa.*

And if a thing be spoken of, relating to the person, it may be also in the Dative; as *Sum tibi præsidio. Hæc res est mihi voluptati. Quæram alteri Capioni cognomen fuit. Cic. Pastori nomen Fausti's fuisse ferunt. Liv.*

Of Verbs Transitives with an Accusative, and the Exceptions thereto belonging.

VERBS Active or Deponent, call'd Transitive, because their action passeth forth on some person or thing, will have an Accusative after them of the person or thing to whom the action is done; as *Amo te. Vitium fuge. Deum venerare. Usus promptos facit. Iuvat me. Oportet te.*

Also Verbs call'd Neuters, may have an Accusative of their own signification; as *Duc*

ram servit servitutem. Longam ire viam. Endimionis somnum dormis. Pastillos Rufillus olet. Nec vox hominem sonat. Cum Glaucum saltasset. Patere. Agitur laetum convivam. Horat. Hoc me latet.

But these Verbs, though Transitive, *Misereor* and *Miseresco*, pass into a Genitive; as *Miserere mei*. Sometimes into a Dative: *Huic misereor. Sen. Dilige bonos, miseresce malos. Boet.*

Reminiscor, Obliviscor, Recordor, and *Memini*, sometimes also require a Genitive; as *Data fidei reminiscitur. Memini tui. Obliviscor carmini*. Sometimes retain the Accusative; as *Recordor pueritiam. Omnia quæ curant senes meminerrant. Plaut.*

These Impersonals also, *interest* and *refert*, signifying to concern, require a Genitive, except in these Ablatives Feminine, *Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, cæja*. And the measure of concernment is often added in these Genitives, *magni, parvi, tanti, quanti*, with their Compounds; as *Interest omnium recte agere. Tua refert teipsum nosse. Vestra parvi interest.*

But Verbs of Profiting or Disprofiting, Believing, Pleasing, Obeying, Opposing, or being angry with, pass into a Dative; as *non potes mihi commodare nec incommodare. Placeo omnibus. Crede mihi. Nimum ne crede colori. Pareo parentibus. Tibi repugno. Adolescenti nihil est quod succenseat*. But of the first and third sort, *Juvo, adjuvo, lædo, offendo*, retain an Accusative.

Lastly, these Transitives, *fungor, fruor, utor, potior*, and Verbs betokening want, pass direct into an Ablative. *Fungitur officio. Aliena frui insania. Utere sorte tua*. But *fungor, fruor, utor*, had antiently an Accusative. Verbs of want, and *potior*, may have also a Genitive. *Pecunia indiget. Quasi*

zu *hujus indigeas patriis. Potior Urbe, or Urbis.*

Sometimes a phrase of the same signification with a single Verb, may have the Case of the Verb after it; as *Id operam do*, that is to say, *id ago*. *Idne estis authores mihi?* for *id suadetis*. *Quid me vobis ratio est?* for *tangitis*. Plaut. *Quid tibi hanc curatio est rem?* Id.

The Accusative with a Genitive.

Hitherto of Transitives governing thir Accusative, or other Case, in single and direct Construction: Now of such as may have after them more Cases then one in Construction direct and oblique, that is to say, with an Accusative, a Genitive, Dative, other Accusative, or Ablative.

Verbs of Esteeming, Buying or Selling, besides thir Accusative, will have a Genitive betokening the value of price, *flocci, nihili, pili, hujus*, and the like after Verbs of Esteeming: *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris*, and such like, put without a Substantive, after Verbs of Buying or Selling; as *Non hujus te aestimo. Ego illum flocci pendo. Equi boni hoc facio or consulo. Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? Pluris quam velleram.*

But the word of Value is sometimes in the Ablative; as *Parvi or parvo aestimas probitatem*. And the word of Price most usually; As *Teruncio eum non emerim*. And particularly in these Adjectives, *Vili, paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo*, put without a Substantive, as *Vili vendo triticum. Redimete captum quamqueas minimo*. And sometimes *minore* for *minoris*. Nam a *Caelio propinqui minore centessimis nummum movere non possunt*. Cic.

Att. I. 1. But Verbs Neuter or Passive have only the oblique Cases after them; as *Tanti eris alius, quanti tibi fueris. Pudor parvi penditur.* Which is also to be observ'd in the following Rules.

And this Neuter *Valeo* governeth the word of value in the Accusative; as *Denarii disti quod denos aris valebant. Varr.*

Verbs of admonishing, accusing, condemning, acquitting, will have, besides thir Accusative, a Genitive of the Crime, or Penaltie, or Thing; as *Admonuit me errati. Accusas me furti? Vatem sceleris damnat. Furem dupli condemnavit.* And sometimes an Ablative with a preposition, or without; as *Condemnsbo eodem ego te crimine. Accusas furti, an stupri, an utroque? De repetundis accusavit, or damnavit. Cic.*

Also these impersonals, *pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miserescit, pudet, piget*, to thir Accusative will have a Genitive, either of the person, or of the thing; as *Nostri nosmet pœnitet. Urbis me tædet. Miseret me tui. Pudet me negligentia.*

An Accusative with a Dative.

VERBS of Giving or Restoring, Promising or Paying, Commanding or Shewing, Trusting or Threatning, add to thir Accusative a Dative of the person; as *Fortuna multis nimium dedit. Hæc tibi promitto. Es alienum mihi numeravit. Frumentum imperat civitatibus. Quid tibi dicam, videto. Hoc tibi suadeo. Tibi or ad te scribo. Pecuniam omnem tibi credo. Utrique mortem minatus est.*

To these add Verbs Active compounded with these prepositions, *præ, ad, ab, con, de, ex, ante, sub, post,*

post, ob, in and inter; as *Præcipio hoc tibi. Admo-
vit urbi exercitum. Collegæ suo imperium abrogavit.
Sic parvis componere magna solebam.*

Neuters have a dative only; as *Meis majoribus
virtute præluxi.* But some compounded with *præ*
and *ante* may have an accusative; as *Præstat inge-
nio aliam alium. Multos antea sapientia.* Others
with a Preposition; as *Quæ ad ventris vitam con-
ducunt. In hæc studia incumbite.* Cic.

Also all Verbs Active, betokening acquisition,
likening, or relation, commonly englisht with *to*
or *for*, have to thir accusative a dative of the per-
son; as *Magnam laudem sibi peperit. Huic habeo non
tibi. Se illis æquarunt. Expedi mihi hoc negotium:* but
mihi, tibi, sibi, somtimes are added for Elegance,
the sense not requiring; as *Suo hunc sibi iugular
gladio.* Terent. Neuters a dative only; as *Non
omnibus dormio. Libet mihi. Tibi licet.*

Somtimes a Verb Transitive will have to his
accusative a double dative, one of the person,
another of the thing; as *Do tibi vestem pignori.
Verto hoc tibi vitio. Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis.*

A double Accusative.

VErbs of asking, teaching, arraying, and con-
cealing, will have two accusatives, one of
the person, another of the thing; as *Rogo te pecu-
niam. Doceo te literas. Quod te jamdudum horor.
Induit se calceos. Hoc me celibas.*

And being Passives, they retain one accusative
of the thing, as *Sumptumque recingitur anguem.*
Ovid. Met. 4. *Induitur togam.* Mart.

But Verbs of arraying sometimes change the one accusative into an ablative or dative; as *Induo te tunica*, or *tibi tunicam*. *Instravit equum penula*, or *eque penulam*.

An Accusative with an Ablative.

VERBS Transitives may have to thir accusative an ablative of the instrument or cause, matter, or manner of doing; and Neuters the ablative only; As *Ferit eum gladio*. *Taceo metu*. *Malis gaudet alienis*. *Summa eloquentia causam egit*. *Capitulum saxo quadrato substructum est*. *Tuo consilio nixi*. *Vestor pane*. *Affluui opibus*. *Amore abundas*. Sometimes with a Preposition of the manner; as *Summa cum humanitate me tractavit*.

Verbs of endowing, imparting, depriving, discharging, filling, emptying, and the like, will have an ablative, and sometimes a genitive; as *Dono te hoc annulo*. *Plurima salute te impertit*. *Aliquem familiarum suo sermone participavit*. *Paternum servum sui participavit consilii*. *Interdico tibi aqua & igni*. *Libero te hoc metu*. *Implentur veteris Bacchi*.

Also Verbs of comparing, or exceeding, will have an ablative of the excess; as *Præfero hunc multis gradibus*. *Magno intervallo eum superat*.

After all manner of Verbs, the word signifying any part of a thing, may be put in the genitive, accusative, or ablative; as *Absurdè facis qui angas te animi*. *Pendet animi*. *Diffructior animi*. *Desipit menti*. *Cendet dentes*. *Rubet capillos*. *Agrotat animo, magis quàm corpore*.

Nouns of Time and Place after Verbs.

NOuns betokening part of time, be put after Verbs in the ablative, and sometimes in the accusative; as *Nocte vigilas, luce dormis. Nullam partem noctis requiescit.* Cic. *Abhinc triennium ex Andro comigravit.* Tit. *Respondit triduo idum, ad summum quatrividuo periturum,* Cic. Or if continuance of time, in the accusative, sometimes in the Ablative; as *Sexaginta annos natus. Hyemem totam fertis. Imperium deponere maluerunt, quam id tenere punctum temporis contra Religionem.* Cic. *Imperavit triennio, & decem mensibus.* Suet. Sometimes with a Preposition; as *Fere in diebus paucis, quibus haec acta sunt.* Ter. Rarely with a genitive; as *Temporis angusti mansit concordia discors.* Lucan.

Also Nouns betokening Space between places are put in the accusative, and sometimes in the ablative; as *Pedem hinc ne discesseris. Abest ab Urbe quingentis milibus passuum. Terra morique gentibus imperavit.*

Nouns that signifie Place, and also proper Names of greater places, as Countries, be put after Verbs of moving or remaining, with a Preposition, signifying to, from, in, or by, in such case as the Preposition requireth; as *Proficiscor ab Urbe. Vivit in Anglia. Veni per Galliam in Italiam.*

But if it be the Proper Name of a Lesser Place, as of a City, Town, or Lesser Island, or any of these four, *Humus, Domus, Militia, Bellum*, with these signs, *on, in, or at* before them, being of the first or second Declension, and singular number, they shall be put in the genitive; if of the third Declension, or Plural Number, or this word *rus*, in the

the dative or ablative; as *Vixit Romæ, Londini. Ea habitabat Rhodi. Canon plurimum Cypri vixit. Cor. Nep. Prostravit humi bor. Domi bellique simul vixit. Militavit Carthagini or Carthagine. Studuit Athenis. Ruri or rure educatus est.*

If the Verb of moving be to a Place, it shall be put in the accusative; as *Eo Romam, Domum, Rur.* If from a Place, in the ablative; as *Discessit Londino. Abiit Domo. Rure est reversus.*

Sometimes with a Preposition; as *A Brundisio profectus est. Cic. Manil. Ut ab Athenis in Bæotiam iret. Sulpit. apud. Cic. Fam. l. 4. Cum te profectum ab domo scirem. Liv. l. 8.*

Construction of Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after it an ablative of the doer, with the Preposition *a* or *ab* before it, sometimes without, and more often a dative: as *Virgilius legitur a me. Fortes creantur fortibus. Hor. Tibi fama peratur.* And Neutropassives, as *Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fi*, may have the same Construction; as *Ab hoste venire.*

Sometimes an accusative of the thing is found after a Passive; as *Coronari Olympia. Hor. Epist. 1. Cyclopa movetur. Hor. for saltat or agit. Purgor bilem. Id.*

Construction of Gerunds and Supines.

Gerunds and Supines will have such cases as the Verb from whence they come; as *Orium scribendi literas. Eo auditum Poetas. Ad consulendum tibi.*

A Gerund in *di* is commonly govern'd both of Substantives and Adjectives in manner of a genitive; as *Causa videndi. Amor habendi. Cupidus videndi. Certus eundi.* And sometimes governeth a genitive Plural; as *Illorum videndi gratia.* Ter.

Gerunds in *de* are us'd after Verbs in manner of an ablative, according to former Rules, with or without a preposition; as *Defessus sum ambulando. A discendo facile deterretur. Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est. In apparando consumunt diem.*

A Gerund in *dum* is us'd in manner of an accusative after prepositions governing that case; as *Ad capiendum hostes. Ante domandum ingentes tolerant animos. Virg. Ob redimendum captivos. Inter cenandum.*

Gerunds in signification are oft-times us'd as Participles in *dus*; *Tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causa. Cic. Orationem Latinam legendis nostis efficit plenior. Cic. Ad accusandos homines præmis ducitur.*

A Gerund in *dum* joyn'd with the Impersonal *est*, and implying some necessity or duty to do a thing, may have both the Active and Passive construction of the Verb from whence it is deriv'd; as *Utendum est ætate. Ov. Pacem Trojano a rege perendum. Virg. Iterandum eadem ista mihi. Cic. Serviendum est mihi amicis. Plura dixi quam dicendum fuit. Cic. pro Sest.*

Construction of Verb with Verb.

When two Verbs come together without a nominative case between them, the latter shall be in the Infinitive Mood; as *Cupio discere.*
Or

Or in the first Supine after Verbs of moving; as *Eo cubitum, spectatum*. Or in the latter with an adjective; as *Turpe est dictu. Facile factu opus scitu*.

But if a Case come between, not govern'd of the former Verb, it shall alwayes be an accusative before the Infinitive Mood; as *Te redisse incolumem gaudeo. Mulo me divitem esse, quam haberi*.

And this Infinitive *esse*, will have alwayes after it an accusative, or the same case which the former Verb governs; as *Expedi bonos esse vobis. Quo mihi commisso, non licet esse piam*. But this accusative agreeth with another understood before the Infinitive; as *Expedi vobis vos esse bonos. Natura beatis omnibus esse dedit. Nobis non licet esse tam diortis*. The same Construction may be us'd after other Infinitives Neuter or Passive like to *esse* in signification; as *Maximo tibi postea & civi, & duci evadere contigit*. Val. Max. L. 6.

Sometimes a Noun Adjective or Substantive governs an Infinitive; as *Audax omnia perpeti. Dignus amari. Consilium ceperunt ex oppido profugere. Cas. Minari divisoribus ratio non erat*. Cic. verr. 1.

Sometimes the Infinitive is put absolute for the preterimperfect or preterperfect Tense; as *Ego illud sedulo negare factum. Ter. Galba autem multas similitudines afferre. Cic. Ille contra haec omnia tuere, agere vitam. Ter.*

Construction of Participles.

PARTICIPLES govern such cases as the Verb from whence they come, according to their Active or Passive signification; as *Fruiturus amicis. Nunquam*

*quam audita mihi. Diligendus ab omnibus. Sate sanguine divum. Telamone creatus. Corpore mortali cretus. Lucret. Nate deâ. Edite regibus. Lave suspensi loculos tabulasque lacerto. Hor. Censu equestrem summam. Id. Abeundum est mihi. Venus orta mari. Exosus Bella. Virg. Exosus diis. Gell. Arma Perosus. Ovid. But Pertasus hath an accusative otherwise then the Verb; as Pertasus Ignoriam. Semet ipse pertasus. Suet. To these add participial adjectives ending in *bilis* of the Passive signification, and requiring like case after them; as *Nulli penetrabilis astro lucus erat.**

Participles chang'd into Adjectives have this Construction by the Rules of Adjectives; as *Appetens vini. Fugitans litium. Fidens animi.*

An Ablative put absolute.

TWO Nouns together, or a Noun and Pronoun with a Participle express or understood, put absolutely, that is to say, neither governing nor govern'd of a Verb, shall be put in the ablative; as *Authore Senaru bellum geritur. Me duce vinces. Casare veniente hostes fugerunt. Sublato clamore praelium committitur.*

Construction of Adverbs.

EN and *ecce* will have a Nominative, or an accusative, and sometimes with a dative; as *En Priamus. Ecce tibi status noster. En habitum. Ecce autem alterum.*

Adverbs of quantity, time, and place require a genitive; as *Satis loquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. Satis* also compounded with a Verb; as *Is rerum sue-*

rum satigit. Tunc temporis. Ubique gentium. Ed
impudentiæ processit. Quoad ejus fieri poterit.

To these add Ergo signifying the cause; as *Illius ergo Virg. Virtutis ergo. Fugæ atque formidinis ergo non abiturus Liv.*

Others will have such case as the Nouns from whence they come; as *Minime gentium. Optime omnium. Venit obviam illi. Canit similiter huic. Albanum, sive Falernum te magis appositum delectat. Hor.*

Adverbs are joyn'd in a Sentence to several Moods of Verbs.

Of Time, *Ubi, postquam, cum* or *quum*, to an Indicative or Subjunctive; as *Hæc ubi dicta dedit. Ubi nos laverimus. Postquam excessit ex Ephebu. Cum faciam vitula Virg. Cum canerem reges. Id.*

Donec while, to an Indicative. *Donec eris felix. Donec* untill, to an Indicative or Subjunctive; *Cogere donec oves jussit. Virg. Donec ea aqua decocta sit. Colum.*

Dum while, to an Indicative. *Dum apparatus Virgo. Dum* untill, to an Indicative or Subjunctive; as *Dum redeo. Tertia dum Latio regnantes viderit æstas. Dum* for *dummodo* so as, or, so that, to a Subjunctive. *Dum prosum tibi.*

Quoad while, to an Indicative. *Quoad expectas contubernalem. Quoad* untill, to a Subjunctive. *Omnia integra servabo, quoad exercitus hac mittatur.*

Simulac, simulatque to an Indicative or Subjunctive; as *Simulac belli patiens erat simulatque adoleverit ætas.*

Ut as, to the same Moods. *Ut salutabis, ita resalutaberis. Ut sementem feceris, ita & metes. Hor. Ut* so soon as, to an Indicative only: as *Ut ventum est in Urbem. Quasi*

Quasi, tanquam, perinde, ac si, to a Subjunctive only; as *Quasi non norimus nos inter nos. Tanquam fecerit ipse aliquid.*

Ne of forbidding, to an Imperative or Subjunctive; as *Ne scivi. Ne metuas.*

Certain Adverbs of quantity, quality, or cause; as *Quam, quoties, cur, quare, &c.* Thence also *qui, quæ, quantum, qualis*, and the like, coming in a sentence after the principal Verb, govern the Verb following in a Subjunctive; as *videtis quam valde malitiae suæ confidat. Cic. Quid est cur in isto loco sedes? Cic. pro Cluent. Subsideo mihi diligentiam comparavi quæ quanta sit intelligi non potest, nisi &c. Cic. pro Quint. Nam quid hoc iniquius dici potest, Quam me qui caput alterius fortunæ defendam, Priore loco dicere. Ibid. Nullum est Officium tam sanctum atq; solenne, quod non avaritia violare soleat. Ibid. Non me fallit, si consulamini quid sitis responsuri. Ibid. Dicitur vix potest quam multa sint quæ respondeatis ante fieri oportere. Ibid. Docui quo die hunc sibi promississe dicat, eo die ne Romæ quidem eum fuisse. Ibid. Conturbatus discedit neq; mirum, cui hæc optio tam misera daretur. Ibid. Narrat quo in loco videret Quintium. Ibid. Recte majores eum qui socium fessisset in virorum bonorum numero non putavunt haberi oportere. Cic. pro Rosc. Am. Quæ concursatio percontantium quid Prætor edixisset, ubi cænaret, quid enuntiasset. Cic. Agrar. i.*

Of Conjunctions.

Conjunctions Copulative and Disjunctive, and these four, *Quam, nisi, præterquam, an*, couple like cases; as *Socrates docuit Xenophontem & Platonem. Aut dies est, aut nox. Nescio albus an ater*

ater sit. *Est minor natu quàm tu. Nemini placet præterquam sibi.*

Except when some particular construction requireth otherwise; as *Studui Romæ & Athenis. Emi fundum centum nummis & pluris. Accusas furti, an stupri, an utroque?*

They also couple for the most part like Moods and Tenses; as *Recto stat corpore, despicitque terras.* But not alwayes like Tenses; as *Nisi melastasses, & vana spe produceres. Et habetur, & referetur tibi a me gratia.*

Of other Conjunctions, some govern an Indicative, some a Subjunctive, according to thir several significations.

Etsi, tamen si, etiamsi, quanquam an Indicative; *quamvis* and *licet* most commonly a Subjunctive; as *Etsi nihil novi afferrebat. Quanquam animus meminisse horret. Quamvis Elysios miretur Græcia campos. Ipse li et venias.*

Ni, nisi, si, siquidem, quod, quia, postquam, postequam, antequam, priusquam an Indicative or Subjunctive; as *Nisi vimavis eripi. Ni faciat. Castigo te, non quodd o deo habeam, sed quodd amem. Antequam dicam. Si for quamvis* a Subjunctive onely. *Redeam? Non si me obsecrer.*

Si also conditional may sometimes govern both Verbs of the sentence in a Subjunctive; as *Respiraro, si te videro. Cic. ad Attic.*

Quando, quandoquidem, quoniam, an Indicative; as *Licite quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba. Quoniam convenimus ambo*

Cum seeing that, a Subjunctive; as *Cum sis officiiis Grædive virilibus aptus.*

Ne, an, num, of doubting, a Subjunctive; as *Nihil refert, fecerisne, an persuaseris. Vix num redierit.*

In-

Interrogatives also of disdain or reproach understood govern a Subjunctive; as *tantum dem, quantum ille poposcervit?* Cic. verr. 4. *Sylvam tu Scantiam vendas?* Cic. Agrar. *Hunc tu non ames?* Cic. ad Attic. *Furem aliquem aut rapacem accusari?* Vitanda semper erit omnis avaritiæ suspicio. Cic. verr. 4. Sometimes an Infinitive; as *Mene incepto desistere victam?* Virg.

Ut that, lest not, or although, a Subjunctive; as *Te oro, ut redeat jam in viam.* Metuo ut substerhyspes. *Ut omnia contingant quæ volo.*

Of Prepositions.

OF Prepositions, some will have an accusative after them, some an ablative, some both, according to thir different signification.

An accusative these following, *Ad, apud, ante, adversus adversum, cū citra, circum circa, circiter, contra, erga, extra, inter, intra, infra, juxta, ob, pone, per, propè, propter, post, penes, præter, secundum, supra, secus, trans, ultra, usque, versus*; But *versus* is most commonly set after the case it governs, as *Londinum versus*.

And for an accusative after *ad*, a dative sometimes is us'd in Poets; as *It clamor cæle.* Virg. *Cælo si gloria tollit Æneadum.* Sil. for *ad cælum*.

An ablative these, *A, ab, abs, absque, cum, coram, de, e, ex, pro, præ, palam, sine, tenus*, which last is also put after his case, being most usually a genitive, if it be Plural; as *Capulo tenus.* *Aurium tenus.*

These, both cases, *In, sub, super, subter, clam, præcul.*

In,

In, signifying to, towards, into, or against, requires an accusative; as *Pisces emptos obolo in cænam seni. Animus in Teucros benignus. Versa est in cineres Troja. In te committere tantum quid Troes potuerunt?* lastly, when it signifies future time or for; as *Bellum in trigesimum diem indixerunt. Designati consules in annum sequentem. Alii pretia faciunt in singula capita canum.* Var. Otherwise *in* will have an ablative; as *In Urbe. In Terris.*

Sub, when it signifies to, or in time, about, or a little before, requires an accusative; as *sub umbram properemus. Sub id tempus. Sub noctem.* Otherwise an ablative. *Sub pedibus. Sub umbra.*

Super signifying beyond, or present time, an accusative; as *Super Garamantas & Indos. Super cænam.* Suet. at supper time. Of or concerning, an ablative; as *Multa super Priamo rogitans. Super hac re.*

Super, over or upon, may have either case; as *Super ripas Tiberis effusus. Sæva sedens super armis. Fronde super viridi.*

So also may *subter*; as *pugnatum est super subterque terras. Subter densa testudine.* Virg. *Clam patrem or patre. Procul muros.* Liv. *Patria procul.*

Prepositions in composition govern the same cases as before in apposition. *Adibo hominem. Detradunt naves scopulo.* And the Preposition is sometimes repeated; as *Detrahere de tua fama nunquam cogitavi.* And sometimes understood, governeth his usuall case; as *Habeo te loco parentis. Apparuit humana specie. Cumis erant oriundi.* Liv. *Liberis parentibus oriundus. Colum. Mutat quadrata rotunda.* Hor. *Pridie Compitalia. Pridie nonas or calendas. Postridie Idus. Postridie ludos.* Before which accusatives ante or post is to be understood, *Filii id ætatis.* Cic. *Hoc noctis.* Liv. Understand *Secundum.* Or refer to
part

part of time. *Omnia Mercurio similis*. Virg. Understand *per*.

Of Interjections.

Certain Interjections have several cases after them. *O*, a Nominative, Accusative or Vocative; as *O festus dies hominis*. *O ego laus*. Hor. *O fortunatos*. *O formose puer*.

Others a Nominative, or an Accusative; as *Heu prisca fides!* *Heu stirpem invisam!* *Proh sancte Jupiter!* *Proh deum atque hominum fidem!* *Hem tibi dazum!*

Yea, though the Interjection be understood; as *Me miserum!* *Me cæcum, qui hæc ante non viderim!*

Others will have a Dative; as *Hei mihi*. *Væ mihero mihi*. Terent.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

PAGE 16. Line 5. for *hoc nostrate* Read *hoc nostras* or *nostrate*.

P. 31. L. 11. f. *visi* r. *vici*.

P. 55. l. 21: f. *Quasimus* r. *Quasum*.

P. 54. l. 8. f. *Transitives* r. *Transitive*.

P. 55. l. 8. f. *Tit.* r. *Ter*.

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